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The Defeat of the Rosebery Cabinet.

Lord ROSEBERT and his colleagues can find a plenty of parliamentary precedents for elinging to office, notwithstanding the fact that on Friday they were beaten in committee by a majority of seven on a minor item of the estimates. Their reluctance to dissolve is natural enough, for they do not even pretend to believe that during the lifetime of this Parliament they have evolved any issues on which they can go to the country with a firm hope of success. But for men who are doomed to die, it is well at least to die with dignity, and this the Ministers would do if they insisted on regarding Friday's incident as equivalent to a vote of want of confidence Especially would it behoove them to take this course if Mr. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, the Secretary of State for War, who ostensi bly was aimed at by the hostile amendment of the army estimates, should positively refuse to retain his post.

The theory on which of late the Ministers seem to have acted is that if they could manage to keep their places for a few months longer, something might turn up in connec tion with their foreign policy which would rehabilitate them in popular esteem. Most of the features of their home policy have avowedly failed to keep even the measure of public confidence which was bestowed on Mr. GLADSTONE in 1892. It is acknowledged by the leaders of the British Liberals that to appeal to the electors solely or principally on the home rule for Ireland issue, would be an act of madness. Nor does it look much more promising to challenge the obstructive action of the House of Lords, since this is now generally recognized as the home rule issue under another form. It was, in truth, the rejection of the bill for the better government of Ireland by a majority of about ten to one in the upper House, which provoked the agitation against that chamber. The "One man, one vote" cry would be a good one, if it were understood to imply that every vote should have the same value; this, however, is not the case, for the Government proposal, while abolishing plurai voting, refused to extinguish the anomaly whereby a vote in Ireland counts for much more than a vote in England. With the Welsh Disestablishment bill the Liberals will no doubt succeed in sweeping the principality, but the measure will not strengthen them in England, particularly as Mr. GLADSTONE is understood to regard as too drastic the contemplated impoverishment of the Established Church in Wales.

The issue which the Liberals have decided to thrust in the foreground, is according to the public and doubtless authorized statements of Mr. MORLEY and Mr. BRYCE, local option, or, as it is termed in England, the liquor veto. Under the terms of the Ministerial project, the inhabitants of any given district are authorized to determine by popular vote how many publie houses shall be licensed within their precincts, or whether liquor selling shall be there utterly abolished. What endears the proposed measure to the teetotalers is its refusal to make any compensation to the liquor sellers who are driven out of business; a refusal which is contrasted favorably with the last SALISBURY Government's willingness to buy up gradually a few of the superfluous public houses. It is certain that the liquor interest, which has been for many years inclined to favor the Conservatives, will now make a desperate effort on their behalf, for will fight to save itself from ruin. We must not assume, however, that local option will be opposed by all those persons who habitually consume wine, beer or spirits in moderation. All respectable householders detest the proximity of dram shops, and to get rid of these would gladly consent to confine their potations to clubs or their own homes. So it may turn out that the Liberal leaders have done wisely to put forward the liquor veto issue as the rallying point of their supporters, although in the opinion of well informed and impartial onlookers even this expedient will scarcely avail to give them the victory.

The Troubles of Counani.

Between French Guiana and Brazil, on the South American coast, lies a considerable tract of land, the ownership of which seems to be disputed, which is said to have been declared neutral soil by a treaty on tered into between France and Brazil a little more than half a century ago.

In 1883, it appears, the inhabitants, of whom there were until lately perhaps 700, most of them dwelling in the town of Counani, from which the district takes its name, desired annexation to France; but to that, it is said, the latter would not consent, on account or ner treaty obligations with Brazil. At all events, a few years ago the people of Counani resolved to set up a republic, and chose as President for life JULES GROS, a French journalist, who, by way of a start, established an official newspaper, and also an honorary order called "The Star of Coumani," having ten grand crosses and many officers, and appointed M. GUIGNES as his Minister of State and another person as

Intendant-General. Thereupon, an official note was made public in Paris by the joint action of the Brazilian Minister and the French Foreign Office, warning people who proposed to go out as colonists, that France and Brazil had jurisdiction in Counani. The ambitious little territory accordingly relapsed into obscurity, yet only to become far more important than ever five or six months ago, when rich gold mines were discovered in that region. The discoverer was a Frenchman, and the authorities of French Guiana last no time in sending thither a small force of armed constabulary. The news spread, and prospectors came in crowds from all quarters. Then the unfortunate condition of this "No Man's Land," as it has been called, became apparent, because it was syldent that with this inrush of adventurers there ought to be a well-defined and lawful jurisdiction over the tract for the protection of persons and property.

The Cayenge authorities seem to have at-

through the constabulary already spoken of; but Brazil had also become alive to the value of the long-neglected tract, and, according to the news from that region, a force from Macapa, in the delta of the Amazon, arrested the French constabulary and carried them off as prisoners. If this action was authorized by Brazil, it was probably based on the theory that French Guiana had violated the old compact by exercising authority in the disputed tract.

Thus this affair possesses all the elements of a serious controversy, and even if the specific incident has been exaggerated in the accounts published, yet the very fact that Brazil and France hold undetermined rights in Counani, and that its mineral wealth makes it valuable, must create trouble. The necessity of establishing law and authority there is so apparent that action of some sort should be prompt. Cavenne appears to be about as near the scene as Para, and France has a certain ad vantage in the fact that a large part of the miners are French. The move for an inde pendent republic, as has been seen, proposed to have a French President, while its agent at Paris insisted that, although many of the people were descendants of slave refugees from Brazil, their sympathies were French. But Brazil is active, and is said to have warned off the French miners, who will hardly yield to anything but force.

The Counani territory, besides its gold, contains the usual products of a country on the equator, and appears to have some exports. Perhaps it might be found practica ble for Brazil and France to consent to specified temporary authority for the preservation of order, without prejudice to the actual rights of either.

The Scheme for Protestant Unity. The Pope's recent appeal to the English people in behalf of Christian unity, was based on the theory that there could be no such union of Christendom except in the Church of Rome, and consequently under the Papal supremacy. On the contrary, the League of Catholic Unity, whose circular letter defining its purposes we published on Monday, proceeds on the assumption that unity would be secured by agreement among the many Protestant denominations; and to them, accordingly, as represented in this country, the circular is addressed. This League was organized at Grace House

in this city, and the circular is signed by ministers of the seven denominations in which are included substantially the body of Protestant believers in the United States, namely, the Baptist, Congregationalist, Dutch Reformed, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist, and Presbyterian. The basis of union suggested by them for consideration is that proposed by the Lambeth Conference and the Bishops of the American Episcopal Church. It consists of four broad principles: The Bible as "the rule and ultimate standard of faith;" the Apostles' and Nicene creeds; the two sacraments of baptism and "the supper of the and the "historic episcopate." Lord;" Belief in the Bible, therefore, lies at the bottom of all, for upon it every other depends. The Bible is the sole source whence is drawn the whole system of faith in which this League seeks to bring about common Protestant agreement; for their scheme of "catholic unity" carefully excludes the Roman Catholic Church. It is simply a plan for the unification of Protestantism against the Church of Rome.

Accordingly, first of all, the question

of the authorship and authority of the Bible must be settled. The circular says, n explaining its propositions, that "the Holy Scriptures are already our accepted rule of faith, however we may diffe: concerning the mode of their inspiration and interpretation." But, according to the real principles of the Biblical criticism of Dr. Briggs, one of the signers, such acceptance of the Scriptures is mere superstitions delusion. Applying to them scientific tests, he announces that he has discovered that they contain obvious falsedeceptions. If his conclusions be correct. the Bible is a book of false pretences; and if that be so, of course it cannot be of Divine authorship, or inspired of GoD in any mode or to any degree. It must be rejected as a rule of faith if he is right, and any Prot estant unity based on belief in it as such will be founded in lies. The creeds suggested as a ground of union are built upon the Gospels; but Dr. HEBER NEWTON says that the reports of the Gospels are untrustworthy, as coming from ignorant and narrow-minded men. For instance, he refuses to believe in the story of the resurrection as it is told by the Evangelists, simply because they are the reporters. They were only men, he says, and they may have been faulty in their observation. If they are looked

on in that light, and not as the vehicles used by GoD for the communication of absolutely infallible truth to men, the whole foundation of these creeds must be rejected. According to human science, the incarnation itself was an impossibility, and as our only information respecting it comes from reporters thus discredited by Dr. NEWTON, the sole reason for faith in it is destroyed by him.

Until this question of the authority of the Bible is determined, so long as it remains open to debate and controversy inside the Churches themselves, it is vain for Dr. BRIGGS and his colleagues to attempt to put low, falsely assuming that it has declined through their plan of "catholic unity." A genuine unity can have no other basis than the faith in the Bible which the modern Biblical criticism of Dr. BRIGGS stamps as mere superstition.

Business Management Churches.

We publish to-day a letter from a very earnest correspondent, presenting facts as to the removal, extinguishing, and mortgaging of New York churches, and more especially Episcopal churches, that are deserving of the most serious consideration.

The Episcopal churches which have been sold and extinguished outright, or by absorption in other parishes, are the Church of the Annunciation, in West Fourteenth street; St. Ann's, in Eighteenth street, near the Fifth Avenue; Zion Church, at the corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-eighth street; and Holy Trinity, in Forty-second street. All of these were important and prosperous churches at one time, and they had been in existence for many years; but for one reason or another, usually because of the removal of their rich membership from the neighborhood, they had declined in strength, and as a measure of business policy they were either wiped out and the money obtained from them diverted to other religious purposes, or they were consolidated with other churches needing the financial strengthening of the capital their sale brought in. Holy Trinity, on Forty-second street, however, seems to have been sold because of business reasons purely. Spiritually it was prosperous, or, at least, it had nearly nine hundred communicants: and its

a tempting offer for its property for railway purposes, the vestry was glad to accept the opportunity to get out of its difficulties.

This "trading in churches," so strongly reprobated by our correspondent, has been carried on extensively in New York, both because the property could be sold at a material advantage and because the vestries wanted to erect finer edifices in more fashionable neighborhoods. Mere mammon worship, as he says, has been the inciting cause in many, if not most cases. It has been ambition for display rather than a humble desire to serve God. Churches have been treated as mere real estate investments; but the worst feature of the business has been that in this competition in church magnificence, vestries have spent the capital they had and borrowed much more on mortgage; and the interest money now drags them down. For instance, Holy Trinity Church, in Harlem, sold its building in 125th street to the Jews, but instead of cutting its garment according to its cloth, it proceeded to put up an imposing edifice, chiefly with money borrowed on mortgage. In other words, it went into a hazardous real estate speculation, depending for success on the chance of attracting more people by its more magnificent build-The result is that it is struggling under the weight of the heavy mortgage, and, as our correspondent expresses it, the parish is paralyzed. Another Harlem church, St. Andrew's, is in the same distressing condition. St. James's, on Madison avenue at Seventy-first street, has had to sell out to another church because it could not bear the burden of its mortgage. The Church of the Heavenly Rest, in the Fifth avenue, has only recently been able to lift from its shoulders such a load, after having long tottered under it.

This practice of treating churches as clubs or associations, to be managed as seems best to their vestries, or solely with reference to material profit or worldly display, is, not unnaturally, offensive to the devoutly religious mind, which regards them as holy places consecrated to divine service. But it s the prevailing practice. The rich men of the parish want to worship in an elegant church in an elegant neighborhood. If by selling the old edifice they cannot raise money enough for the erection of a new and a grander temple elsewhere, it is easy for them to borrow the requisite funds on mortgage. The prejudice against the mortgaging of a church entertained by our correspondent is not shared by them. The business men in the vestries look upon it as an entirely proper proceeding. Moreover, the transaction interests them as men of affairs; and they are not troubled as to the spiritual outcome, so long as they get a

handsome church to worship in. The consequence has been that more costly churches than were needed have been put up, and the policy of thinning them out by sale and extinction, of which our correspondent complains so bitterly, is practically judicious. His suggestion that the evil of extravagance in building, and carelessness in assuming financial obligations, might be corrected by placing the temporalities of parishes under episcopal supervision, concerns a matter of ecclesiastical administration as to which we cannot undertake to express an opinion; but when he holds the people largely responsible for the financial failure of churches, charging them with 'meanness" in giving, we beg to differ with him. The fault is with the business management which incurs obligations that are extravagant. If churches are run as religious clubs, they should give up all depend ence on voluntary and casual contributions, and assure themselves a sufficient income for the state they set out to maintain, by charging regular fees for their privileges.

A Better Spirit in the Colleges.

At this season it is customary in most of our colleges for the class which is about to be graduated, to assemble in a church or in the college chapel to listen to the baccalaureate sermon, as it is called. These dishoods, perversions, misrepresentations, and the institutions when, as usually, they are clergymen, or by some minister of distinction in the denomination with which the college is more particularly associated. Accordingly, last Sunday many of these

baccalaureate sermons were preached before the graduating classes of the four hundred colleges which this country now contains. They were all carefully prepared addresses of advice, admonition, exhortation, and encouragement; but they also indicated the current of thought of the more intellectual of the American ministry with regard to the social and religious questions which now are interesting the public. For several years past these annual discourses have shown frequently the pernicious in fluence on their authors' minds of the shallow critics of the little and pretentious school of detractors of this republic, its spirit and genius, which was started under alien leadership. Their tone has been distrustful. They have expressed or betrayed doubts of the once boasted excellence of our American political institutions, and of the successful working of the system of popular government established here. They have questioned the ability or at least the desire of the people to select representatives worthy of the respect and confidence of such men as preside over colleges and graduate from them. They have described the tone of politics as with the growth of the republic in population and material prosperty; and they have referred in disparaging terms to the politicians of this time as compared with those of the earlier days of the Union. They have exhorted the young graduates to use their votes and their influence as educated men to resist this downward tendency, as it seemed to the perverted minds of the clerical authors; and they have indicated pretty plainly their alarm lest this salt be not enough to save the mass from corruption.

The corruption really was in the sermons themselves. They presented to young men an utterly false view of our present social and political conditions, which are better than ever before, and cultivated in them a spirit of distrust of our institutions, a bumptious sense of superiority to the rest of the people, and a disposition to look on passionate American patriotism as a vulgar and unenlightened sentiment, of which a critical mind should be ashamed to make confession. Fortunately the evil wrought by this pernicious teaching was not extensive, and it has not been lasting. College boys eager to get their bachelor's degree and to escape from collegiate restraints are not likely to be greatly impressed by a baccalaureate sermon; but, so far as it went, the influence was evil, and it went far enough to produce an un-American spirit among college graduates of the last twenty years, which has been apparent to an absurd rather than a painful degree. It was the spirit of Mugwumpery, a foolish and passing conceit which was generated in the colleges chiefly by teachers ignorant of human nature outside of their narrow world, and incapable of

were the dupes of imprudent social and literary pretension and political charistanism.

We are glad to find from the reports of the baccalaureate sermons of last Sunday that their tone has become more healthy. These discourses furnish evidence that the preachers are beginning to find out that, after all, the vicious tendency to be resisted in this new and exuberant civilization is not vigorous national self-confidence and self-satisfaction, but the spirit of supine and hypercritical disparagement, which is indicative of degeneracy and exhaustion. This is too young a country for that evil contagion to be generally harmful; but it may infect secluded college communities which imagine that such a sign of deterioration is an evidence of superiority. The discussion of this subject of degeneracy by NORDAU evidently has had a profound influence on the minds of these preachers, and the res erences to it were general. Therefore, they sought to incite in their young listeners a spirit of hopefulness as to human progress. and of confidence in the old foundations of morality and social and political order, as essential to a lealthy development of character. They discouraged pessimism, more especially in this country. and incited patriotism in youth. "What the time needs, and the only thing that can give greatness to the coming century, said President HILL of the University of Rochester, representing the general tone of these discourses, "is a strong current of self-forgetful affection going out toward some object worthy enough to excite and sustain it." Of course, he referred pri-marily to religious faith, of which he is a preacher, but incidentally his words are applicable to the love of country, which is denounced by degenerate Mugwumpery as damnable jingoism.

How to Drink Beer.

New York, among the cities of the United States, is the first in the amount of its annual consumption of lager beer; but it does not stand first among the cities of the United States and of Canada in which lager beer is drunk as beer should be drunk, the philosophical drinkers avow and contend. Of the 7,500 saloons, hotels, and restau-

rants in New York, licensed by law to sell beer, probably fewer than 100 sell what these technical experts in the science of beer drinking would be justified in calling good beer." It is not inferred by them that the other places sell bad or indifferent beer, for in the great majority of New York saloons the beer furnished is substantially as good in one as in another place, but the condition of beer varies, and the laws which regulate this variation are very little understood by many saloon keepers. Lager beer is the fermentation of barley malt, flavored with hops. It undergoes various processes, which may be grouped roughly in two, the process of heating and the process of chilling. At one time the beer in process of preparation is steaming hot in sweltering vats; at another time it is chilled to a low degree of temperature by cold-water pipes which have at every curve the decoration of icicles. After being subjected to these two processes of heating and chilling, lager beer is stored in the cellar of the brewery, and when it has settled, after a delay of some months, it becomes lager or stored beer. It is sold then to the retailer, and by him, in turn, to the onsumer.

As it is brought to the saloon man in kegs, beer is not fit for immediate use. A keg should not be drawn until it has lain long enough in the saloon to settle thoroughly. Otherwise, the gaseous ingredients come to the top, and the astringent or resinous properties remain at the bottom. The primary fundamental mistake of saloon keepers who sell bad or indifferent beer, experts in beer drinking declare, is that they "tap" it before it has lain long enough to resume the condition which it had in the brewery before the ingredients were thoroughly shaken up by the transport from the brewery to their new condition. courses are delivered by the Presidents of the saloon. The result of this is that the portion of the beer called "fresh." It contains what is called on Coney Island "a high collar," with plenty of froth, there being little substance to the beer itself. The effect of drink ing it is to leave in the mouth a sugary taste. Such is the result when the keg first opened, but gradually the amount of froth becomes less, and the beer, as the astringent particles or dregs in the bottom of the keg are reached, becomes "flat," or stale. It is for this reason that the last glasses of beer drawn from a keg which has not been permitted to settle properly are usually the least pleasant to the taste. though, under scientific handling, the last glass of the beer, having more body than the others, should be the best; and in saloons conducted by experts who make a

specialty of good beer, it is the best. Beer to be good should hold a certain temperature, fixed according to the time of year by a thermometer which hangs near the kegs. The great majority of beer drinkers are attracted to a saloon, especially in summer time, by the announcement 'fresh, cool beer;" but in most New York saloons the work of selling cool beer is so far overdone that the temperature of the lager is brought below the freezing point. That chills it and deprives it of the vescing quality called "life." If not stale it is certainly flat and tasteless, and the purchaser gets a glass of liquid which has all the chilliness of the ice, but none of the sparkling taste and aroma of true beer. Occasionally, but more rarely, beer is permitted to get warm in the keg. But New York saloon keepers, who are generous purchasers of ice, fall more often into the mistake of taking the life out of their beer by chilling it than by letting it get warm

through neglect. One reason why a glass of beer generally seems to taste better in an old-fashioned German saloon than in a more modern or pretentious place where liquor is the chief beverage dealt in is this: Old-fashioned German saloon keepers are believers in the propriety of burning plenty of gas, and thereby keeping up the temperature of their When the rate of temperature is high the thirst is stimulated. A man in a warm saloon (provided the direct rays of sunlight are kept out of it by day and it is properly ventilated by night) will drink and can drink more beer than when these conditions are not observed. He feels the need of a cooling drink and he finds that he can consume without serious inconvenience a large quantity of beer, whereas in a cold saloon a glass or two will suffice. This is one of the reasons why old-fashioned Germans seem capable of consuming much more beer without deleterious or intoxicating results than do other people, and explains, too, why they are easily and speedily floored by whiskey.

A considerable quantity of draught beer sold in New York saloons in summer time does not come from kegs direct, but through block-tin pipes operated by air pressure. These pipes lead to a basement or cellar or fancet up stairs is turned the beer flows through the tin pipe on the same principle that water is drawn to the top floor of a house by the turning on of a water faucet. If the sale of beer at such a saloon is steady. these pipes remain in good condition and the saloon patrons suffer no serious effects from their use; but where the demand is slack and intermittent the arms and curves of the pipes gather many of the solid particles of the fluid and thereafter these give to the beer the hard and bitter taste ob served in so-called imported beer.

Still another reason why much of th beer sold and drunk in New York is not considered by experts "good beer" is because the people do not know how to drink it. In Bavaria, the material paradise o beer drinkers and of the largest German breweries, beer is sold generally in stone mugs protected by tin or pewter covers. Light has a deleterious effect upon beer air has a bad effect upon the exposed surface of it. Lager beer should be drunk, experts say, from mugs, not from glasses, and should never be left for any consider able time exposed to the influence of the atmosphere. It should be drunk quickly. Most American beer drinkers consume this popular beverage on the installment plan, by taking five or six drinks from a glass, letting the beer get flat meanwhile. American women, as a rule, do not drink beer at all; they sip it. Next to spring water, milk, wine, tea, straight or diluted, coffee schnapps, ale, mead, and weiss beer, in the order named, lager beer is to be commended to the thirsty as a seasonable summer drink in moderation.

Lawsuits Fewer in England.

The millennium seems to be at hand in England. Law cases, which have been steadily diminishing in number of late years, were so few at the Easter term of courts that in the Queen's Bench, though three of the Judges were withdrawn for other duties, it was likely that the others would be left with nothing to do before the end of the term, and in the Court of Appeal the Judges could easily keep abreast of their work, sitting only five days in the week. The Superior Courts give decisions in many instances in from three to five weeks, which is quicker than was possible two years ago, and sooner than a decision can be obtained in the County Courts. In the Equity Court, if cases do not proceed so fast, matters are in such a condition that it is hard to believe there could be a time when the business before the Judges would occupy them "for at least three years to come, though no fresh business were to come before them." In all the courts, save the Probate and Divorce Court, there is a penury of suits. There is less to do and it is done more quickly, and the number of applicants for admission to the bar has never been so small.

Many causes are given for this change: the simplification and acceleration of legal machinery; the vigorous spirit imparted by Lord Chief Justice RUSSELL; the suppression of useless applications and appeals; but the most remarkable, and according to the Times it is an undeniable fact, is the growing sense in the community that in litigation the game is rarely worth the candle. This axiomatic truth has been known so long to lawyers that it is safe to say that the greater part of every honest lawyer's business consists in preventing his clients from going to law. But that it should have worked into JOHN BULL's head at last that he may pay too much to test his "rights" is hard to believe. If the news is true, the ooner we catch the infection the better. Think of the three years' arrears of business before the Supreme Court melting away, without the interposition of new

courts or new Judges. No need to worry about what will become of the lawyers. We hope that in England they are good people, just as they are here, and Providence will temper the winds to suit

The Christian Endeavorers cut have resolved to adopt the political tactics of the A. P. A., under which office seekers are poycotted for religious reasons. The 35,000 En deavorers in that State are asked to boycott every sember of the Legislature who voted for the COFFEE Pool bill. "We appeal to you," says the fficial circular, "to make every possible effort to defeat at the polls every one who voted for the Pool bill." The objection to the bill is that it is undesirable on religious grounds.

It is a dangerous policy which this religious organization has adopted. It is to become a roting machine, operated under directions from headquarters. When once used in that way, the precedent will most likely be followed after ward. When once the Endeavorers vote as such, and learn that thus they can control elections, they will vote again as such, for the same purpose. Hypocritical politicians will court the iavor of the Endeavor party, with the object of btaining control of the State Legislature, while the Endeavor party will use the Legislature to gain ends other than political.

The Endeavorers should not allow their organization, which is a religious one to become a tool for political gamblers. Even if they dislike the Pool bill, they ought not to vote upon it under orders, or "official sanction," or the authority of the General Secretary.

We suppose there is party intrigue behind the official circular.

The soaring of birds is one of the most interesting problems that has come within the attention of science. Almost everybody has wondered at the larger birds, such as eagle and the buzzard, floating about in the air, not only descending, but turning and rising, with the wind and against it, without perceptible movement of the wing. There have been various surmises as to the mystery of the sustaining force, but we believe that no explanation has been accepted as conclusive. Our esteemed contemporary, the Youth's Companion, publishes new theory regarding this phenomenon which s at least noticeable:

"Snap shot photographs have not infrequently added valuable facts to the stores of science. They are able to detect and analyze motions too quick for the eye to follow. A recent instance of the application of photography to settle a disputed question in matural history is an experiment made on a voyage from British Columbia to San Francisco by Mr. A. Kivamill. "A lorge albatross had been following the steamer "A lorge albatross had been following the steamer and keeping pace with it for several hours, and the wonder grow among the watchers on shipboard as to how the bird was able to fly so swiftly while appar-ently keeping its wings extended without flapping sem. As this is a common manner of flight with albatrom, the explanation has been offered that the biri (akes advantage of slight winds and air currents, and so is able to gitde upon what might be called atmospheric stones.

"As the albatross salled alongside of the ship, about fiteen feet away. Mr. Ersonnill snapped his camera at it and obtained a photograph which astonished him and his fellow voyagers. The photograph revealed what no eye had caught

—the wings of the albatrons each some five feet long, raised high above its back in the act of making a downward stroke. The explanation suggested is that nore or less frequently the bird must have made a stroke of this kind with its wings, sithough the eye could not detect the motion, and that the camera chanced to be snapped just at the right moment." We cannot believe this. The observation must

have been faulty, and the statement must be founded on a delusion. We do not believe that a bird of such enormous spread as the albatross. whose regular stroke is necessarily slow, as compared with the rapid motion of the duck, for example, could give his wings a single flap The Cayenge authorities seem to have at material income was \$26,000 annually; but giving useful advice as to the practical where the beer is stored and a stated degree to the practical purisdiction, at least in part, it was heavily mortgaged, and when it got duties of citizenship, and who themselves of temperature is retained. When the tap really when the mind is otherwise diversed, but

not the wings of an albatross. If this were illy the explanation of searing, it would have to be true also of all other birds; even when or the land they soar so near that one can almost distinguish the feathers. We don't doubt that the camera reported truly, but it is much more probable that the observer's eye was off the bird than that the movement photographed rep resented the key to the albatrosa's remaining in We are sure that this camera testimony must be set aside.

A correspondent informs us that Nev York city has not the first claim to the name Manhattan, Manhattan, Kan., a town of 3,000 inhabitants, is, he tells us, the seat of an agricultural college, a distinction New York city does not enjoy. Has this correspondent never heard of the Farmers' Club of this town?

The present Excise law (section 19, article authorizes the Excise Commissioners of New York to grant an additional license "permitting the sales of strong or spirituous liquors, wines ale, or beer between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning" on payment of not less than \$30 or more than \$150. In other words, these are all-night licenses, and, if freely granted would practically put an end to all restriction on liquor selling, day or night, in New York; there would be open house all the time except

Mayer GILBOY's Board of Excise Commission ers, yielding to the expostulations of the clergy of all denominations, the church and benevo of the criminal courts, and the wish of many re spectable citizens, resolutely refused to grant any such all-night licenses, except in the case of reputable establishments, such as the Madison Square Garden and Metropolitan Opera House, at which public balls, banquets, and masquerade entertainments were given, and in which the restriction stopping the sale of drink at 1 o'clock was a hardship. Four such all-night licenses, and four only, were granted by Commissioners MURPHY, HOLME, and DALTON

Mayor STRONG's Board of Excise has followed the same course as did the Commissioners ap-pointed by Mayor Gilhoy, but we learn that efforts are making to break the salutary heretofore established in order that an all-night icense, the first of the series, should be granted to the liquor saloon of WILLIAM VON TWISTERS on Eleventh avenue and Forty-second street. If this all-night license is granted, and the rule perctofore established by the Excise Board is broken in granting it, 2,000 other applicants for all-night licenses in New York will be materially assisted toward their desires.

Oh, Georgy State is the land o' peaches, Jest don't care how the screech owl scree — Atlanta Cons

So far the Georgia peach crop of this yearisn' worth eating. No wonder they set the screed owls to screeching.

From the accounts which have some across the Atlantic it would appear that Defender has a much lighter hull than Valkyrie-much lighter, in fact, than could have been ventured upon had she been required to cross the Atlantic. This advantage is inwitable, and, of course, the Americans are justified in making use of it.—London Field.

For which the only appropriate comment is, Stuff! The Field used to talk of the Vigilant as a millpond boat, unfit to cross the Atlantic, before she went to England and proved the non sense of it; and now this singularly irascible journal is indulging in the same recklessness toward the unlaunched Defender. No doubt the latter is lighter than Valkyrie III. owing to the use of special metals in her hull. Possibly she may turn out to be too light, in the matter of weight, to wrestle well with the off-shore waves; but to say that she is too light for strength is simply cranky. In the natural order of things one of these later cup yachts may expect to endure a greater strain when carrying her enormous racing rig through a heavy thrash outside of Sandy Hook, than when hove to in a gale in the middle of the Atlantic.

We acknowledge the receipt of a letter addressed, by way of experiment, to THE SUN, "Manhattan, New York." It works already.

MR. MORRIS'S FAMILY.

Ancestry of the Young Man Who Married Miss Allee Shepard. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you ermit me space in your esteamed pages to place

n the proper light?

young man and his family before the public

The recent death of Mr. Morris, and the marriage the other day of his youngest son, David, have brought upon the family many false and distorted reflections. The public know of John A. Morris only in connection with his sterprises. Is it as fully known that, while Mr. Morris was, in a certain sense, a self-made man, he himself, and his father and his forefathers is Wales, were born gentlemen? From his mother Valentine of Fordham, he could claim kinship with the best of our Revolutionary stock. He married Cora Hennen, the daughter of one of the proudest and most aristocratic families of the old South—a family that had been settled there over 100 years, Mrs. John A. Morris is connected both by blood and marriage with ome of the most distinguished families in

some of the most distinguished families in Europe and America. I might mention Prince Ruspoil of Italy, the family of Story, the foremost American sculptor, and Jennings, the celebrated engineer of South Africa, as among them. When the war brought desolation to her people her family was represented in the struggle by her kinsman, the gallant Hood.

David Hennen Morris is pictured to us as a sportaman. Will you kindly correct that very false impression. He has not, like his elder brother, inherited the Morris disposition, but favors the intellectual Hennens. It would seem from certain accounts of the marriage that Miss Shepard had married beneath her in blood and position, and I have undertaken this to place young Mr. Morris and his cause aright.

B. H. K.

A CRY FOR THE WORD OF GOD. Discontent with the Sensational Tests that

Are Driving Religion from the Pulpit. Are Briving Meligion from the Fulpit.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The letter in to-day's Sur signed F. A. L. volces the sentiments of thousands of God-fearing, God-loving men and women. Does the lible, the Book our mothers taught us to love, hold no interest for the ninteenth century Christians? Have the preachers of the Gospel exhausted the precious words of the Book of all Books? Or is the number of real Christians so few that minimers have to recort to worldly tonics in order to fill Or is the number of real Christians so rew that min-isters have to react to worldly topics in order to fill church benches? Give us the word of God! We can live without an analysis of Trilby and "a society scaudal," but the word of God is life! Let us hear it A CHURCH MEMBER. NEW YORK, June 20.

Free Cuba.

To THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Mr.: Your editorial for Cuban independence is something I have been hoping for for some time from the columns of The Scw. Cuba should be free. Every spirited American feels that sentiment in his heart. Let all the papers cry for it and the popular chord will be touched. I only wish we had a patriot in the White House now; if we had it would soon be found out which ald; the It would soon be found out which side the american OCEAN GROVE, N. J., June 21,

Close Figuring in Manual.

From the Topeka Daily Capital.

It is said that a man who won't buy a paper because be can borrow one has invented a machine by which he can cook his dinner by the smoke from his neighbor's chimney. This same fellow sits in the back pew In church to save interest on contributions, and is alin church to save interest on contributions, and is al-ways borrowing a ride to town to save the wear and tear on his own horseficish. Yes, you know i.im. He's a first cousin to the man who never winds up his watch for fear of breaking the sprint. He undoub-edly was a near relative of the man who went into the back yard during the recent cold snap, snaked his hair in water, let if freeze, and then broke it off in order to that the harbor out of a hair cut. cheat the barber out of a hair cut.

> All for Manhattan From the Buffalo Courier.

in the event of the consolidation of New York, Brooklyn, &c., the adoption of Manhattan as the name of the greater city is advocated by Tax Sev and the Brooklyn Lagic. The suggestion will probably

Even the Ladics of Chicago, Ains From the Chicago Tribune. Out this way many women have begun already to ide abtride on horses, and they declare it to be vastly better way of riding than the old style.

Don't risk anything with a stubborn cough, when a late remedy may be had in Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorans, lore lungs and throats are speedilly helped by it.—dd'y

The last appearance of the fashionable world in and about New York is not unlike the farewells of celebrated prima donnas, who make tender adjeax to the tone of "Home Sweet Home," only to reappear and repeat the performance at the end of another twelve months In the case of society the interval is not very long between its numerous last appearances, and it was thought at the early June weddings that the gatherings were absolutely the final ones. But at the running of the great Suburban at Sheepshead Bay on the 15th every box was filled and the club house crowded, not only with sporting magnates, but with their sweethearts, their sisters, and their wives, all daintily gowned, with the most fetching hats and honnets, and chaussures that would have done credit to a Parisian. Four-in-hands, both coaches and brakes, came over from Cedarhurst, Westbury, and Hempstead, and Mrs. August Belmont's box presented an array of beauty, with Mrs. Ladenburg, Mrs. Perry Tiffany, and the fair hostess in the front seats. Mrs. Smith Hadden, Miss May Bird, who declines to be can. fused with the young lady of the same name who is the flancée of Mr. Horace Porter, and

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The Staten Island contingent was represented by Miss Kitty Cameron, who looked pretty in blue and white, while Miss Strong, who were the same colors, made a much more attractive appearance than she does in her abbreviated ployele costume. To all these fair maidens and matrons came the golden youths who flock to see the most exciting race of the year, and it is to be hoped that they found consolation in beauty's smiles for the empty pockets which followed the defeat of the hot favorite, Domino. Few of them, it is to be feared, backed the winner: but as a race course is the arena where chance, one of the mainsprings in the distribution of good and evil, holds undisputed sway, those who sow the risks must reap the consequences

Mrs. James L. Kernochan were of one party,

and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer's box held besides

herself Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, always stylish,

and Mrs. Carley Havemeyer, handsomer than

Weddings are pretty well over for the summer, that of Miss Bertha Perry and Mr. Lorillard Ronalds being the only one impending. It is to take place at Bay Ridge on Wednesday next, and will probably draw every one in the neighborhood who is able to attend, as the bride is andsome and attractive and Mr. Ronalds has hosts of friends.

The unexpected and unconventional marriage of Miss Alice Vanderbilt Shepard and Mr. David Hennen Morris has awakened a very general regret that so good a woman as Mrs. Shepard, who has already had more than one heartbreaking trial and has borne them with surpassing fortitude and patience, should have had her ther's heart so wounded.

Engagements are not numerous just at presnt. The only one recently announced is that of Miss Juliette de Neufville, daughter of Mr. Jules de Neufville and great-granddaughter of Mrs. Henry Hills, so long prominent in the social and musical world of this city, to Mr. J. Langdon chroeder

Newport is blossoming out into an earlier seaon than usual, and Bellevue and Narraganactt avenues have a comfortable look of occupance and sociability quite uncommon at this early day. Traps of every variety are to be seen morn ing and afternoon, the Casino grounds are beautiful in their rich verdure, and the masts of in numerable yachts at anchor in the bay point upward to the sky.

At dinners and luncheons the talk is mainly of the Defender, which is nearing completion in the neighboring shippards of Bristol, and of the Clambake Club, which, with its popular cores fofficers, bids fair to be a power in the social world this summer. Mystery still hangs over its plans and prospects, and outside the Exemtive Committee people are speculating as to whether its outings are to be in the nature of a Pinard pienic or to follow the lines of the oldfashioned Rhode Island clambakes of Newport's early days. If refreshments are to be limited to the national bivalve, England's diplomatic corps are hardly likely to enjoy them, as one must be an American born and bred to appreciate its charms. The Englishman is still to be born who can swallow a clam unless a chef has so dis-

guised it as to make its flavor unrecognizable. The question of beverages that will assimilate with it is also important, as a consumer of clams would shudder at champagne, turn green at crême de menthe, and pensively decline port, sherry, burgundy, or even Bourbon whiskey, liowever, the promoters of this famous club are, no doubt, up to all its requirements, and, as the first meeting has been appropriately fixed for the great national festival, the public will soon be enlightened as to its arrangements.

about the prospect of a social war in Newport this summer, which, although it will not be quite of the nature of the contests between tome and her allies before the Christian crawhich were known by that name, will, if it or curs, darken the fair skies of Newport and fill them with unwholesome gossip. That the Marble House is to be opened is now beyond a doubt, as its mistress and her family are exected this week. That the relations between Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt and her late husband's family are strained is a matter of course, and that the lady in question has made enemies of many of her former friends, who have great social influence in Newport, is also known to be true. But the Vanderbilt family probably have too much dignity and respect for themselves and each other to encourage or permit any taking of sides by the world at large. They will pursue an even course, and all the antago-nism that the public will be likely to observe will consist in a quiet avoldance of each other at all great functions.

The social world of Newport, any way, is gradually splitting up into sets and cliques, very much after the fashion of society in town. and small dinners, golfing and yachting par-ties, with an occasional cotilion given by ladies whose cottages "do not admit of general invitations," will be the ruling entertainments of the summer. In a community composed of well-bred, dignified, and self-contained members social wars are an impossibility.

The season at Bar Harbor is always later than at Newport, as the winds blow cold over Maine's rocky coast even when the thermon ter climbs high in the tube at home. Hardly yet are the hotels beginning to fill up, although the cottages are very generally occupied Among the new buildings, the villa that has just been completed for Mr. John J. Emery is the most imposing. It is superbly situated, overlooking the harbor, and with its forcists ings and outbuildings is said to have cost a fatulous sum. Gov. Morton and his family are capected to pass a part of the summer at Mt Desert, as the climate is less damp than that of Newport, and more congenial to Mrs. Morton Mr. William C. Whitney has been in treaty for Mosely Hall, a superb place belonging to the Howards of Chicago, and as Mr. Whitney good erally gets what he wants, he and his ramily will probably occupy it this year. There has been a great deal of activity in the renting of cottages, and the predictions are all for the gayest season in many ; cars.

Notwithstanding the bright prospects for watering place life, the departures for Europe seem to increase weekly. On Wednesday the White Star dock and the dock of the big American liner Paris were so hot and crowded that it was a relief to all when the vessel sailed away. On the Paris were Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low, Dr. and Mrs. Mackay-Smith and their daughters, and a vast throng of college students and professors, tired out teach ers, and Cook's tourists, going they hardly knew whither, except that, like Dr. Syntax, they were In search of the picturesque. On the Majesti, which sailed on the same day, were many New Yorkers, who put comfort before patriotism and fancied they would find it under the British flag. Among them were Mrs. J. A. Lowery, who goes at once to Paris, in hopes of securing some of the later portraits of Americans abroad, by Carolins Duran and other great artists, for the coming autumns exhibition, Mrs. Charles G. Franck lyn and Miss Doris Francklyn, Mr. and Mrs. li. Walter Webb, Mrs. Osmond Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. George Schieffelin and their daughters, Mr. George Peabody Wetmore and his sons, Mr. G. S. Bowdoin, Mr. Bradley Martin, Jr., Mr. Charles Munn, and Mrs. E. Munsig.